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even those who are not convinced by his arguments (and it is not to be supposed that those who are already adherents of the doctrine will be) will acknowledge that he has treated it with fairness, and its advocates with courtesy.

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- 14.—*Revue Etrangère et Française de Législation et d'Économie Politique, par une Réunion de Jurisconsultes et de Publicistes Français et Étrangers.* Publiée par M. FÆLIX, Avocat à la Cour Royale de Paris. 4^e Année. 1837. 7 numeros.

M. FÆLIX comprises within his journal a great variety of information upon the juridical literature of the age. His list of contributors embraces many of the most distinguished names in jurisprudence, of France, England, Germany, and America. By this means and by his own laborious pen, he is enabled to furnish reviews of the leading works on all branches of civil, municipal, statute, and international law; notices of new publications; sketches of proposed reforms; accounts of law institutions, courts of law, courses of lectures, &c. We find frequent mention of the writings of American jurists, whose works are uniformly alluded to with respect, or reviewed with applause. The editor and his associates appear to be singularly candid and catholic, both in the extent of their studies and in the opinions they pronounce. Our able law journal, the *American Jurist*, is highly appreciated by Mr. Fælix, and that is so much to the credit of his good judgment.

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15. — *An Anniversary Address, on Female Education. Delivered in Paris, Tennessee.* By JOHN R. HOWARD. Paris. Gates & McCowat. 8vo. pp. 15.

WE must not expect novelties in an address on education. If we find just views well expressed and earnestly enforced, we ought to be content. The address before us fulfils this condition. The opening remarks, on the importance of education, are truisms, to be sure, but none the less weighty on that account. The reflections on the connexion of education with the prevalence of Christianity are good, and might very properly be pressed further than they are in the discourse. Our author says many good things, too, about the bearing of education upon schemes of philanthropy, and the enlightened administration of government; and shows, that a just education is necessary to enable man to